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Of Attorneys for Plaintiffs Rachel McCart and Erin McCart

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON  
 PORTLAND DIVISION

RACHEL MCCART and ERIN  
 MCCART,  
 Plaintiffs  
 v.  
 CLIFFORD BEDDOW; CAROL  
 BEDDOW; JEFFREY SIMONSON,  
 HIDDEN ACRES REAL ESTATE, LLC;  
 GOOD NEIGHBOR FARMS, LLC;  
 DONALD KOPSHY; ANGELA KOPSHY;  
 CHARLES NEAL; JAY HASER;  
 GREENLAND HOLDINGS, INC.;  
 HERBACEOUS FARMS, LLC; JOHN  
 DININO; ROBERT DININO; MARY  
 CROSS, aka MARY TINKLER, aka MARY  
 TINKLER CROSS; GRAND, LLC;  
 WILLIAMS, LLC; BCC HOLDINGS, LLC;  
 DAVID ALPORT; CFA RETAIL, LLC;  
 MICHAEL J. GENOVESE; DIVINE KIND,  
 INC.; NITIN KHANNA; TIDEWATER  
 RETAIL, INC.; TIDEPOOL OREGON  
 CITY, INC.; TIDEPOOL CORVALLIS,  
 INC.; TIDEPOOL EAST, INC.;  
 TIDEPOOL MILWAUKIE, INC.;  
 TIDEPOOL NORTHEAST, INC.;

No.

**COMPLAINT**

For Violation of  
 to 18 USC § 1962

1 GREENLINK RETAIL, INC.; SALMON )  
 RUN HOLDINGS, LLC; TIDEPOOL )  
 2 CANNON BEACH, INC.; CASE VAN )  
 DORNE; JASON CAIN; JOEL JENNINGS;) )  
 3 JIN'S INC.; FRANK CHIN; )  
 NECTAR MARKETS, LLC; JEREMY R. )  
 4 PRATT; JIMS LLC; MICHAEL )  
 CHAPPEL; UPLIFT BOTANICALS, LLC; )  
 5 JAMES M. FISHER; KEVIN L. FISHER; )  
 and BANK OF AMERICA, N.A., )

6 )  
 Defendants )  
 7 )  
 8 )

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9 COME NOW, Plaintiffs Rachel McCart and Erin McCart, and hereby allege as  
 10 follows.

### 11 **INTRODUCTION**

12 1.

13 Plaintiffs are Oregon property owners who have suffered injury to their property  
 14 as a result of marijuana being produced and trafficked from two properties adjacent to  
 15 Plaintiffs' property. Plaintiffs seek redress under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt  
 16 Organizations Act ("RICO"), which requires those who engage in racketeering activity,  
 17 including the production and sale of marijuana as a controlled substance, to pay treble  
 18 damages and costs to those whom they injure.

### 19 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20 2.

21 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, this Court has original jurisdiction over claims  
 22 brought under 18 U.S.C. § 1964.

1 3.

2 Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because the  
3 events giving rise to this action took place in, and continue to take place in, Oregon.

4 **PARTIES**

5 4.

6 Plaintiffs own and reside on real property located at 24150 S. Highland Crest  
7 Drive in Beavercreek, Oregon.

8 5.

9 Defendants Clifford Beddow and Carol Beddow (collectively, the “Beddow  
10 Defendants”) own the real property located at 24200 S. Highland Crest Drive in  
11 Beavercreek, Oregon (the “Beddow Property”). The Beddow Property adjoins the south  
12 side of Plaintiffs’ property and as further described herein, is the site of commercial  
13 marijuana production and processing facilities.

14 6.

15 Defendant Hidden Acres Real Estate, LLC (“Defendant Hidden Acres”) is an  
16 Oregon limited liability company with its principal place of business at the Beddow  
17 Property. Defendant Simonson owns and directs the operations of Defendant Hidden  
18 Acres. As further described herein, Defendant Hidden Acres participated in the  
19 marijuana operation.

20 7.

21 Defendants Simonson, Angela Kopshy and Donald Kopshy reside on the Beddow  
22 Property, and, as further described herein, conducted and participated in the marijuana

1 operation.

2 8.

3 Defendant Herbaceous Farms, LLC (“Defendant Herbaceous”) is an Oregon  
4 limited liability company with its principal place of business at the Beddow Property.  
5 Defendant Simonson and Defendant Neal own and direct the operations of Defendant  
6 Herbaceous. As further described herein, Defendant Herbaceous participated in the  
7 marijuana operation.

8 9.

9 Defendant Good Neighbor Farms, LLC (“Defendant Good Neighbor”) is an  
10 Oregon limited liability company with its principal place of business at the Beddow  
11 Property. Defendants Simonson, Angela Kopshy and Donald Kopshy own and direct the  
12 operations of Defendant Good Neighbor. As further described herein, Defendant Good  
13 Neighbor participated in the marijuana operation.

14 10.

15 Defendant Greenland Holdings, Inc. (“Defendant Greenland”) is an Oregon  
16 corporation with its principal place of business at the Beddow Property. Defendant Neal  
17 owns and directs the operations of Defendant Greenland. As further described herein,  
18 Defendant Greenland participated in the marijuana operation.

19 11.

20 Defendants John Dinino, Robert Dinino and Cross (collectively, the “Dinino  
21 Defendants”) live at 21796 South Lower Highland Road in Beavercreek, Oregon (the  
22 “Dinino Property”). The Dinino Property adjoins the east side of Plaintiffs’ property and

1 as further described herein, is the site of commercial marijuana production facilities.

2 12.

3 “Bridge City Collective” is registered with the Oregon Secretary of State as the  
 4 assumed business name of Defendant Grand, LLC (“Defendant Grand”), an Oregon  
 5 limited liability company; Defendant Williams, LLC (“Defendant Williams”), an Oregon  
 6 limited liability company; and Defendant BCC Holdings, LLC (“Defendant BCC”), an  
 7 Oregon limited liability company. Defendant Alport owns and directs the operations of  
 8 Defendants Grand, Williams and BCC (collectively, with Defendant Alport, the “Bridge  
 9 City Collective Defendants”). As “Bridge City Collective,” the Bridge City Collective  
 10 Defendants operate retail marijuana sale facilities in Portland, Oregon. As further  
 11 described herein, the Bridge City Collective Defendants purchased and resold marijuana  
 12 produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property.

13 13.

14 “Chalice Farms” is registered with the Oregon Secretary of State as the assumed  
 15 business name of Defendant CFA Retail, LLC (“Defendant CFA”), an Oregon limited  
 16 liability company. Defendant Genovese owns and directs the operations of Defendant  
 17 CFA (collectively, with Defendant Genovese, the “Chalice Defendants”). As “Chalice  
 18 Farms,” the Chalice Defendants operate retail marijuana sale facilities in Dundee, Tigard  
 19 and Portland, Oregon. As further described herein, the Chalice Defendants purchased and  
 20 resold marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property.

21 14.

22 “Divine Kind” is registered with the Oregon Secretary of State as the assumed

1 business name of Defendant Divine Kind, Inc. (“Defendant Divine Kind”), an Oregon  
 2 corporation. At all relevant times, Defendant Khanna owned and directed the operations  
 3 of Defendant Divine Kind (collectively, with Defendant Khanna, the “Divine Kind  
 4 Defendants”). As “Divine Kind,” the Divine Kind Defendants operated retail marijuana  
 5 sale facilities in Portland, Oregon. As further described herein, the Divine Kind  
 6 Defendants purchased and resold marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the  
 7 Dinino Property.

8 15.

9 “Five Zero Trees” is registered with the Oregon Secretary of State as the assumed  
 10 business name of Defendants Tidewater Retail, Inc. (“Defendant Tidewater Retail”), an  
 11 Oregon corporation; Tidepool Oregon City, Inc. (“Defendant Tidepool OC”), an Oregon  
 12 corporation; Tidepool Corvallis, Inc. (“Defendant Tidepool Corvallis”), an Oregon  
 13 corporation; Tidepool East, Inc. (“Defendant Tidepool East”), an Oregon corporation;  
 14 Tidepool Milwaukie, Inc. (“Defendant Tidepool Milwaukie”), an Oregon corporation;  
 15 Tidepool Northeast, Inc. (“Defendant Tidepool NE”), an Oregon corporation; Greenlink  
 16 Retail, Inc. (“Defendant Greenlink”), an Oregon corporation; Salmon Run Holdings, LLC  
 17 (“Defendant Salmon Run”), an Oregon limited liability company; and Tidepool Cannon  
 18 Beach, Inc. (“Defendant Tidepool CB”), an Oregon corporation. Defendants Van Dorne  
 19 and Jennings own and direct the operations of Defendants Greenlink and Salmon Run.  
 20 Defendants Van Dorne and Cain own and direct the operations of Defendant Tidewater  
 21 Retail. Defendants Van Dorne, Cain and Jennings own and direct the operations of  
 22 Defendants Tidepool OC, Tidepool Corvallis, Tidepool East, Tidepool Milwaukie,

1 Tidepool NE and Tidepool CB. All above-described entities, with Defendants Van  
 2 Dorne, Cain and Jennings, are the “Five Zero Trees Defendants.” As “Five Zero Trees,”  
 3 the Five Zero Trees Defendants operate retail marijuana sale facilities in Portland,  
 4 Oregon. As further described herein, the Five Zero Trees Defendants purchased and  
 5 resold marijuana grown on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property.

6 16.

7 “Green Apple NW” is registered with the Oregon Secretary of State as the  
 8 assumed business name of Defendant Jin’s Inc. (“Defendant Jin’s”), an Oregon  
 9 corporation. Defendant Chin owns and directs the operations of Defendant Jin’s  
 10 (collectively, with Defendant Chin, the “Green Apple Defendants”). As “Green Apple  
 11 NW,” the Green Apple Defendants operate a retail marijuana sale facility in Damascus,  
 12 Oregon. As further described herein, the Green Apple Defendants purchased and resold  
 13 marijuana grown on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property.

14 17.

15 Doing business as “Nectar,” and “Nectar PDX,” Defendant Nectar Markets, LLC  
 16 (“Defendant Nectar”), an Oregon limited liability company, operates retail marijuana sale  
 17 facilities in Portland, Gresham, Eugene and Tillamook, Oregon. Defendant Pratt owns  
 18 and directs the operations of Defendant Nectar (collectively, with Defendant Pratt, the  
 19 “Nectar Defendants”). As further described herein, the Nectar Defendants purchased and  
 20 resold marijuana grown on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property.

21 18.

22 Doing business as “Silver Stem Fine Cannabis,” Defendant Jims LLC

1 (“Defendant Jims”), an Oregon limited liability company, operates a retail marijuana sale  
2 facility in Portland, Oregon. Defendant Chappel owns and directs the operations of  
3 Defendant Jims (together with Defendant Chappel, the “Silver Stem Defendants”). As  
4 further described herein, the Silver Stem Defendants purchased and resold marijuana  
5 grown on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property.

6 19.

7 Defendant Uplift Botanicals, LLC (“Defendant Uplift”), an Oregon limited  
8 liability company, operates a retail marijuana sale facility at 5421 NE 33<sup>rd</sup> Avenue,  
9 Portland, Oregon. Defendant James Fisher and Defendant Kevin Fisher own and direct  
10 the operations of Defendant Uplift (collectively, with Defendants James Fisher and Kevin  
11 Fisher, the “Uplift Defendants”). As further described herein, the Uplift Defendants  
12 purchased and resold marijuana grown on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino  
13 Property.

14 20.

15 Defendant Bank of America, N.A. (“Defendant Bank of America”) is a nationally  
16 chartered banking association with its principal place of business in North Carolina.  
17 Defendant Bank of America does business in Oregon and holds a mortgage on the  
18 Beddow Property. As further described herein, Defendant Bank of America knowingly  
19 allowed the Beddow Property to be used for the production and processing of marijuana,  
20 and profited from such use.



**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**Federal Law Prohibits the Production and Distribution of Marijuana**

21.

Marijuana is a Schedule I drug under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (“Controlled Substances Act”), and its manufacture, distribution and possession are federal criminal offenses. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 812, 823, 841, 844. In addition to prohibiting producing, possessing and selling marijuana, the Controlled Substances Act also forbids a wide range of other activities connected with the operations of a marijuana business. It is a crime to possess “any equipment, chemical, product or material” with the intent of using it to manufacture marijuana, or to distribute any such material with the knowledge that it will be used to manufacture marijuana. *Id.*, § 843(a)(6) and (7). The Controlled Substances Act prohibits using a telephone, email, mail or any other “communication facility” to further the manufacture or sale of marijuana, and it is a federal crime to use the Internet to advertise marijuana for sale. *Id.*, § 843(b) and 843(c)(2)(A). Reinvesting the proceeds from marijuana operations is also a crime, as is knowingly facilitating a financial transaction involving funds derived from manufacturing and selling marijuana. *Id.*, § 854(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1), 1956(h) and 1957(a).

22.

These criminal prohibitions on virtually every aspect of the marijuana business make the federal policy unmistakably clear: Marijuana is a dangerous drug banned throughout the United States. And because RICO defines most Controlled Substances Act violations as “racketeering activity,” any business engaged in the production and sale

1 of marijuana is a criminal enterprise for the purposes of federal law. 18 U.S.C. §  
 2 1961(1)(D). Those who conduct, participate in or conspire to assist such enterprises are  
 3 subject to the severe criminal sanctions and civil liability RICO imposes.

4 23.

5 Despite the strict federal prohibitions on virtually every aspect of the marijuana  
 6 business, Oregon has adopted a regulatory scheme intended to promote, regulate and tax  
 7 this illegal industry. However, the State of Oregon has no power to do so. The  
 8 Supremacy Clause contained in Article VI of the United States Constitution provides the  
 9 “Constitution and the Laws of the United States” are “the supreme Law of the Land.”  
 10 Accordingly, state laws contrary to federal law are null and void. If the citizens of  
 11 Oregon want to change marijuana law, they must do so via their elected representatives in  
 12 Congress, not at the state ballot box.

13 **Defendants Violated the Controlled Substances Act**  
 14 **and Engaged in Money Laundering**

15 24.

16 For their mutual and individual profit, all Defendants formed an association in  
 17 fact (the “Main Enterprise”) for the purpose of producing, processing marijuana and  
 18 selling marijuana. Given the strict federal prohibitions against each of those purposes,  
 19 Defendants knew these purposes could only be accomplished via a pattern of  
 20 racketeering. In furtherance of that goal, Defendants pooled their resources and achieved  
 21 enterprise efficiency that no one Defendant could have achieved individually.  
 22

25.

Beginning on or about December 2014, the Beddow Defendants conspired with each other and Defendants Simonson, Angela Kopshy and Donald Kopshy to violate 21 U.S.C. § 856(a) by using the Beddow Property to produce and process marijuana, to violate 21 U.S.C. § 843(a)(6) by purchasing and installing equipment, fixtures and materials on the Beddow Property for the purposes of producing and processing marijuana, and to violate 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by producing marijuana, possessing marijuana with intent to distribute and distributing marijuana.

26.

In violation of 21 U.S.C. § 856(a), the Beddow Defendants entered into a lease agreement on or about February 2015 with Defendant Hidden Acres pursuant to which the Beddow Defendants leased the Beddow Property to Defendant Hidden Acres for the purpose of producing and processing marijuana. Thereafter, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(A)(i), Defendant Hidden Acres engaged in a series of financial transactions in which it knowingly received proceeds from the production, processing and sale of marijuana, including marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and the Dinino Property, with the intent to promote such illegal activities. In violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(B)(i), Defendant Hidden Acres also knowingly engaged in a series of financial transactions involving the proceeds of marijuana production, processing and sale that it knew was designed to conceal the illegal nature and/or source of such proceeds.

27.

On or about February 2015, Defendants Simonson, Angela Kopshy and Donald Kopshy moved onto the Beddow Property to oversee the marijuana production and processing operation. Defendants Simonson, Angela Kopshy, Donald Kopshy, Neal, Haser, Hidden Acres, Herbaceous, Good Neighbor and Greenland (collectively, the “Marijuana Producer Defendants”) conspired with each other to violate 21 U.S.C. § 856(a) by using the Beddow Property to produce and process marijuana, to violate 21 U.S.C. § 843(a)(6) by purchasing and installing equipment, fixtures and materials on the Beddow Property for the purposes of producing and processing marijuana, and to violate 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by producing marijuana, possessing marijuana with intent to distribute, and distributing marijuana.

28.

During the period from December 2014-the present, the Marijuana Producer Defendants violated 21 U.S.C. § 843(a)(6) by purchasing and installing the following items on the Beddow Property for the purpose of producing and processing marijuana: Tables, insulation, drywall, lighting, fans, climate control equipment and fixtures, water pumps, power generators, propane tanks and burners, electrical circuits, plumbing and surveillance and security equipment and fixtures. In violation of 21 U.S.C. § 843(a)(6), during the period from December 2014-the present, the Marijuana Producer Defendants also purchased and brought the following items to the Beddow Property for the purpose of producing and processing marijuana: Planting media, plant containers, netting, pallets, diesel fuel, butane, fungicides, fertilizers, pest control equipment and supplies, hand

1 tools, butane containers, trimming equipment, processing equipment and packaging  
2 materials.

3 29.

4 On or about January 2015, the Dinino Defendants conspired with each other, the  
5 Beddow Defendants and the Marijuana Producer Defendants to violate 21 U.S.C. §  
6 843(a)(6) by assisting the Marijuana Producer Defendants in developing the Beddow  
7 Property for marijuana production and processing. The Dinino Defendants violated 21  
8 U.S.C. § 843(a)(6) by excavating trenches for upgraded electrical service to the Beddow  
9 Property, excavating trenches for water lines, grading, delivering and distributing gravel,  
10 moving large rocks, and assisting the Marijuana Producer Defendants in relocating the  
11 well head on the Beddow Property. In violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(A) and as  
12 compensation for their services on the Beddow Property, the Dinino Defendants engaged  
13 in a series of financial transactions in which they knowingly received proceeds from the  
14 sale of marijuana with the intent to promote the unlawful production and processing of  
15 marijuana on the Beddow Property.

16 30.

17 During 2015, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 843(a)(6), the Marijuana Producer  
18 Defendants converted a horse barn on the Beddow Property into a fully operational  
19 marijuana production and processing facility. The Marijuana Producer Defendants also  
20 violated 21 U.S.C. § 843(a)(6) by taking the following actions to convert other areas of  
21 the Beddow Property for use in the marijuana operation: Outfitting a fishing cabin with  
22 electrical power, water, equipment and fixtures; constructing a plywood structure known

1 as the “chapel,” erecting a tall wooden fence around the former horse barn and outfitting  
2 a structure known as the “pump house” for use in processing and packaging harvested  
3 marijuana.

4 31.

5 The Dinino Defendants conspired with each other to violate 21 U.S.C. § 856(a) by  
6 using the Dinino Property to produce and process marijuana, to violate 21 U.S.C. §  
7 843(a)(6) by purchasing and installing equipment, fixtures and materials on the Dinino  
8 Property for the purposes of producing and processing marijuana, and to violate 21  
9 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by producing marijuana, possessing marijuana with intent to distribute  
10 and distributing marijuana.

11 32.

12 During the period from February 2015-the present, the Dinino Defendants  
13 violated 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by producing and processing marijuana on the Dinino  
14 Property. The Dinino Defendants also violated 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by possessing  
15 marijuana with the intent to distribute it.

16 33.

17 During the period from February 2015-the present, the Marijuana Producer  
18 Defendants violated 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by producing and processing marijuana on the  
19 Beddow Property. The Marijuana Producer Defendants also violated 21 U.S.C. §  
20 841(a)(1) by possessing marijuana with the intent to distribute it.

21 34.

22 The Dinino Defendants and the Marijuana Producer Defendants conspired with

each other, the Bridge City Collective Defendants, the Chalice Defendants, the Divine Kind Defendants, the Five Zero Trees Defendants, the Green Apple Defendants, the Nectar Defendants and the Uplift Defendants (collectively, the “Dispensary Defendants”) to violate 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by distributing marijuana. The Dinino Defendants and the Marijuana Producer Defendants violated 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by selling marijuana, including marijuana produced and processed on the Beddow Property and the Dinino Property, to the Dispensary Defendants.

### 35.

To facilitate their violations of the Controlled Substances Act, each of the Beddow Defendants, the Marijuana Producer Defendants and the Dinino Defendants violated 21 U.S.C. § 843(b) by communicating via telephone, text messaging, email and social media. Defendants Herbaceous and Good Neighbor also violated 21 U.S.C. § 843(c) by advertising marijuana for sale on the Internet via their websites, other websites such as Leafly.com and Weedmaps.com, and social media such as Facebook and Twitter.

### 36.

The Beddow Defendants, the Marijuana Producer Defendants and the Dinino Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(A)(i) by engaging in a series of financial transactions in which they knowingly received proceeds from the production, processing and sale of marijuana, including marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and the Dinino Property, with the intent to promote such illegal activities. The Beddow Defendants, the Marijuana Producer Defendants and the Dinino Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) by knowingly engaged in a series of financial transactions

1 involving the proceeds of marijuana production, processing and sale that they knew were  
2 designed to conceal the illegal nature and/or source of such proceeds.

3 37.

4 Each of the Dispensary Defendants conspired with the Marijuana Producer  
5 Defendants and the Dinino Defendants to violate 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by purchasing  
6 and selling marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property.  
7 Each of the Dispensary Defendants violated 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) by purchasing  
8 marijuana from the Marijuana Producer Defendants, including marijuana produced on the  
9 Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property. In further violation of 21 U.S.C. §  
10 841(a)(1), each of the Dispensary Defendants then resold the marijuana. The Dispensary  
11 Defendants each violated 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(A)(i) by engaging in a series of  
12 financial transactions in which they knowingly received proceeds from the production,  
13 processing and sale of marijuana, including marijuana produced on the Beddow Property  
14 and the Dinino Property, with the intent to promote such illegal activities.

15 38.

16 To facilitate their violations of the Controlled Substances Act, each of the  
17 Dispensary Defendants violated 21 U.S.C. § 843(b) by communicating via telephone, text  
18 messaging, email and social media. In violation of 21 U.S.C. § 843(c), each of the  
19 Dispensary Defendants advertised marijuana for sale on the Internet via their websites,  
20 other websites such as Leafly.com and Weedmaps.com, and social media such as  
21 Facebook and Twitter.



39.

Defendant Bank of America holds the mortgage on the Beddow Property. As the mortgagee of the Beddow Property, Defendant Bank of America controls the Beddow Property. In November 2015, Bank of America received written notice that the Beddow Defendants, the mortgagors, were leasing the Beddow Property to Defendant Hidden Acres for the purpose of producing and processing marijuana, that marijuana was being produced and processed on the Beddow Property, and that the Beddow Defendants were investors in the marijuana production and processing operation. In violation of 18 U.S.C. § 856(a)(2), since November 2015, Defendant Bank of America has knowingly permitted the production and processing of marijuana to continue on the Beddow Property, and derived a profit from such activity via the monthly mortgage payments it received. Since November 2015, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 843(b), Defendant Bank of America has communicated via mail with the Beddow Defendants to facilitate use of the Beddow Property in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 856(a)(2).

**Defendants' Marijuana Activities Affected Interstate Commerce**

40.

In January 2017, the Drug Enforcement Section of the Oregon State Police published a report entitled "A Baseline Evaluation of Cannabis Priorities in Oregon." The report stated, among other findings, "Diverted Oregon cannabis has an expansive geographic footprint and has been detected outside of the United States...Oregon originated cannabis is trafficked to known distribution hubs across the Southeastern, Midwestern, and Northeastern United States."

1 41.

2 Defendants' marijuana activities directly affected interstate commerce. Each  
 3 Defendant received proceeds from the production, processing and sale of marijuana,  
 4 deposited proceeds into the federal banking system, and used proceeds to purchase goods  
 5 and services that traveled in interstate commerce. The marijuana production and  
 6 processing operations on the Beddow Property and the Dinino Property were developed  
 7 and operated with funds, goods and services that traveled in interstate commerce.

8 42.

9 Marijuana produced and processed on the Beddow Property and the Dinino  
 10 Property directly and indirectly entered interstate commerce. Vehicles with license plates  
 11 from states other than Oregon, including Washington, Idaho, California and Virginia  
 12 regularly came and went from the marijuana operation on the Beddow Property. Cargo  
 13 trailers and U-Haul trucks exited the Beddow Property in the middle of the night and  
 14 passenger vehicles with cargo pods on the roof regularly came and went from the  
 15 marijuana operation on the Beddow Property.

16 43.

17 Marijuana distributed by the Bridge City Collective Defendants, including  
 18 marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property, affected  
 19 interstate commerce. The Bridge City Collective Defendants advertise "menus" of their  
 20 retail stores' marijuana offerings, including prices, on national marijuana directories  
 21 Leafly.com and Weedmaps.com. Yelp.com reviewers of the Bridge City Collective  
 22 Defendants' retail marijuana store identify themselves as being from Falls Church,

1 Virginia; Vancouver, Washington; Seattle, Washington; La Jolla, California; Morrison,  
 2 Colorado; Studio City, California; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Bridge City  
 3 Collective Defendants used proceeds from the sale of marijuana, including the sale of  
 4 marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property, to purchase  
 5 goods and services that traveled in interstate commerce.

6 44.

7 Marijuana distributed by the Chalice Defendants, including marijuana produced  
 8 on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property, affected interstate commerce. One  
 9 of the Chalice Defendants' retail marijuana stores is in Dundee, Oregon, the heart of  
 10 Willamette Valley wine country and a popular tourist destination. Another of the Chalice  
 11 Defendants' retail locations is "located minutes from Portland International Airport."  
 12 BridgeTown Weed Tours, a marijuana-focused tour provider whose customers are  
 13 primarily out of state visitors, lists Chalice Farms as one of its "partners." Yelp.com  
 14 reviewers of Chalice Farms retail marijuana stores identify themselves as being from  
 15 Baton Rouge, Louisiana; North Hollywood, California; Santa Rosa, California; San  
 16 Diego, California; and Dallas, Texas. The Chalice Defendants advertise "menus" of its  
 17 retail stores' marijuana offerings, including prices, on national marijuana directories  
 18 Leafly.com and Weedmaps.com. The Chalice Defendants used proceeds from the sale of  
 19 marijuana, including the sale of marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the  
 20 Dinino Property, to purchase goods and services that traveled in interstate commerce.

21 45.

22 Marijuana distributed by the Divine Kind Defendants, including marijuana

1 purchased from the Marijuana Producers, affected interstate commerce.  
2 Kushtourism.com contains a listing for the Divine Kind Defendants' retail store with the  
3 Divine Kind logo, store location, phone number and hours of operation. The Divine Kind  
4 Defendants' retail marijuana store, which is now owned by Defendant Nectar, included  
5 out of state customers - Yelp.com reviewers identified themselves as being from  
6 Hollywood, California and Woodland, California. The Divine Kind Defendants used  
7 proceeds from the sale of marijuana, including the sale of marijuana produced on the  
8 Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property, to purchase goods and services that  
9 traveled in interstate commerce.

10 46.

11 Marijuana distributed by the Five Zero Trees Defendants, including marijuana  
12 purchased from the Marijuana Producer Defendants, affected interstate commerce. The  
13 Five Zero Trees Defendants advertise "menus" of their retail stores' marijuana offerings,  
14 including prices, on national marijuana directories Leafly.com and Weedmaps.com.  
15 Kushtourism.com contains a listing for each of the two Five Zero Trees retail marijuana  
16 stores, includes the Five Zero Trees logo, store address, phone number and hours of  
17 operation. Customers of the Five Zero Trees retail marijuana stores include out of state  
18 customers - one of the eight Yelp.com reviewers of the Five Zero Trees Defendants'  
19 marijuana retail stores identifies herself as being from Chicago, Illinois. The Five Zero  
20 Trees Defendants used proceeds from the sale of marijuana, including the sale of  
21 marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property, to purchase  
22 goods and services that traveled in interstate commerce.

1 47.

2 Marijuana distributed by the Green Apple Defendants, including marijuana  
 3 purchased from the Marijuana Producers, affected interstate commerce. Although the  
 4 Green Apple Defendants' "Green Apple NW" retail marijuana store is currently approved  
 5 for marijuana sales only to Oregon Medical Marijuana Program cardholders, one of its  
 6 three Yelp.com reviewers identifies herself as being from Prescott, Arizona. The Green  
 7 Apple Defendants also advertise on Leafly.com, a national marijuana directory, that their  
 8 retail marijuana store is "your last stop between Portland and Mt. Hood," and both  
 9 Portland and Mt. Hood are very popular destinations for out of state tourists. The Green  
 10 Apple Defendants advertise "menus" of their retail store's marijuana offerings, including  
 11 photos and prices, on national marijuana directories Leafly.com and Weedmaps.com.  
 12 The Green Apple Defendants used proceeds from the sale of marijuana, including the sale  
 13 of marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property, to purchase  
 14 goods and services that traveled in interstate commerce.

15 48.

16 Marijuana distributed by the Nectar Defendants, including marijuana purchased  
 17 from the Marijuana Producer Defendants, affected interstate commerce. The Nectar  
 18 Defendants advertise their retail marijuana stores as "one of the largest dispensary chains  
 19 in Oregon." One of the Nectar Defendants' retail marijuana stores is located in  
 20 Tillamook, Oregon, an Oregon coast destination popular with out of state tourists.  
 21 Another is located in Eugene, Oregon, home of the University of Oregon, where 48.9%  
 22 of the 2016 fall semester student body was from outside Oregon. Yelp.com reviewers of

1 the Nectar Defendants' marijuana retail stores identify themselves as being from  
2 Vancouver, Washington; New York, New York; San Luis Obispo, California; Torrance,  
3 California; Delray Beach, Florida; Mercer Island, Washington; Nevada City, California  
4 and St. George, Utah. Kushtourism.com contains listings with the Nectar logo for several  
5 of the Nectar Defendants' retail marijuana stores, including addresses, phone numbers  
6 and hours of operation. The Nectar Defendants advertise "menus" of their retail stores'  
7 marijuana offerings, including prices, on national marijuana directories Leafly.com and  
8 Weedmaps.com. BridgeTown Weed Tour, a marijuana-focused tour provider whose  
9 customers are primarily out of state visitors, lists Defendant Nectar as one of its  
10 "partners." The Nectar Defendants used proceeds from the sale of marijuana, including  
11 the sale of marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property, to  
12 purchase goods and services that traveled in interstate commerce.

13 49.

14 Marijuana distributed by the Silver Stem Defendants, including marijuana  
15 purchased from the Marijuana Producer Defendants, affected interstate commerce. In  
16 addition to the Silver Stem Defendants' "Silver Stem" retail marijuana store in Portland,  
17 Oregon, "Silver Stem Fine Cannabis" also operates retail marijuana sale facilities in  
18 Denver, Littleton, Nederland, Boulder and Fraser, Colorado. Customers of the Oregon  
19 store include out of state visitors - one of the six Yelp.com reviewers of the Silver Stem  
20 Defendants' Portland "Silver Stem" retail location identifies himself as being from New  
21 York, New York. "Menus" of the Silver Stem Defendants' retail stores' marijuana  
22 offerings, including prices, are advertised on national marijuana directories Leafly.com

1 and Weedmaps.com. The Silver Stem Defendants used proceeds from the sale of  
 2 marijuana, including the sale of marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the  
 3 Dinino Property, to purchase goods and services that traveled in interstate commerce.

4 50.

5 Marijuana distributed by the Uplift Defendants, including marijuana purchased  
 6 from the Marijuana Producer Defendants, affected interstate commerce. Customers of  
 7 the Uplift Defendants' retail marijuana store include out of state visitors - of its six  
 8 Yelp.com reviews, two are from out of state: Bedford, Texas and Mountain View,  
 9 California. The Uplift Defendants advertise "menus" of their retail store's marijuana  
 10 offerings, including prices, on national marijuana directories Leafly.com and  
 11 Weedmaps.com. On Leafly.com, reviewer "iespinosa154" commented, "Great first stop  
 12 after landing at PDX." Kushtourism.com contains a listing for the retail store that  
 13 includes Defendant Uplift's logo, location, phone number and hours of operation. The  
 14 Uplift Defendants used proceeds from the sale of marijuana, including the sale of  
 15 marijuana produced on the Beddow Property and/or the Dinino Property, to purchase  
 16 goods and services that traveled in interstate commerce.

17 **Defendants' Racketeering Activities Injured Plaintiffs' Property**

18 51.

19 Plaintiffs' property consists of approximately 10.83 acres that includes fenced  
 20 pastures and a small woodland. It is situated on a one-lane private easement, South  
 21 Highland Crest Drive (also known as South Highland Crest Lane) (the "Easement"),  
 22 approximately ¼ mile off of South Lower Highland Road. Plaintiff live on the property

1 and their approximately 5,700 square foot timber home sits on top of a slope overlooking  
2 Plaintiffs' riding arena and horse pastures. From Plaintiffs' front windows, wraparound  
3 deck and screened porch, they enjoy stunning views of the Cascade foothills and Mt.  
4 Adams.

5 52.

6 Prior to December 2014, the little neighborhood of six homes along the Easement  
7 was quiet and tranquil. At that time, the Easement was a sleepy driveway, and traffic  
8 amounted to just a few vehicles per day, almost all of them residents going to and from  
9 their homes. Plaintiffs and their neighbors often stopped to chat along the Easement, and  
10 enjoyed walking their dogs on the Easement on a nearly daily basis. There was so little  
11 concern about crime that Plaintiffs and their neighbors routinely left the doors to their  
12 houses and outbuildings unlocked, even when they were not at home. Plaintiffs and their  
13 neighbors enjoyed working in their flower and vegetable gardens, and riding their horses  
14 in the open air. Plaintiffs enjoyed eating meals and entertaining guests outdoors on their  
15 deck and in their screened-in porch.

16 53.

17 As a direct result of the marijuana production and processing activities on the  
18 Beddow Property, the Easement has been transformed into a busy, and at times unsafe,  
19 commercial roadway. Since on or about December 2014, the Marijuana Producer  
20 Defendants have continuously used the Easement for the purposes of setting up and  
21 operating a marijuana production and processing operation on the Beddow Property. The  
22 Marijuana Producer Defendants and their employees and contractors drove on the



1 Easement for the purpose of transporting lumber, gravel, concrete, fixtures, electrical  
2 supplies, pipes, pumps, plumbing supplies, heating and air conditioning equipment,  
3 propane tanks, propane, butane, fertilizer, fungicides, pesticides, potting media, plant  
4 containers, pallets, diesel fuel, packaging material and other supplies and equipment for  
5 the marijuana production and processing operation. In addition, the Marijuana Producer  
6 Defendants' contractors drove semi trucks, dump trucks, backhoes, bulldozers,  
7 excavators, cement mixers and other heavy equipment and vehicles on the Easement to  
8 provide services and materials for the marijuana production operation. The Marijuana  
9 Producer Defendants and their employees and contractors drove on the Easement to  
10 operate the marijuana production and processing operation on the Beddow Property. The  
11 Beddow Defendants drove on the Easement to monitor and participate in the marijuana  
12 production and processing on the Property, and for the purpose of collecting marijuana  
13 and proceeds derived from the marijuana operation. The Marijuana Producer Defendants'  
14 customers drove on the Easement to inspect and purchase marijuana on the Beddow  
15 Property. The above-described traffic occurred seven days a week, at all hours of the day  
16 and night.

17 54.

18 Since February 2015, the above-described traffic has caused excessive noise,  
19 excessive vibration, exhaust fumes and light pollution on Plaintiffs' property. Easement  
20 users going to and from the marijuana operation on the Beddow Property discarded  
21 cigarette butts, candy wrappers, marijuana containers and other litter onto the Easement  
22 and onto Plaintiffs' property. Easement users going to and from the marijuana operation

1 on the Beddow Property drove at unsafe speeds on the Easement, causing many near-  
2 collisions with Plaintiffs, their neighbors, other vehicles, pedestrians, and dogs. The  
3 near-collisions so alarmed Plaintiffs and their neighbors that they purchased and installed  
4 traffic signs along the Easement. Easement users going to and from the marijuana  
5 operation on the Beddow Property occasionally stopped on the Easement, blocking  
6 Plaintiffs' and their neighbors' access to their homes.

7 55.

8 The above-described use of the Easement by vehicles going to and from the  
9 marijuana operation on the Beddow Property has damaged the surface of the Easement,  
10 causing large cracks in the asphalt and erosion of both the Easement surface and the land  
11 supporting the paved surface.

12 56.

13 Some Easement users going to and from the marijuana operation on the Beddow  
14 Property have trespassed onto Plaintiff's and their neighbors' property. The Easement is  
15 a narrow, one-lane road, and Easement users going to and from the marijuana operation  
16 on the Beddow Property frequently passed other vehicles by driving onto Plaintiffs' and  
17 their neighbors' properties, particularly in front of the gated entrance to the Beddow  
18 Property. In rainy months, this activity causes large, muddy ruts on Plaintiffs' and their  
19 neighbors' properties, which in turn cause rainwater runoff to flow over the surface of the  
20 Easement, damaging its surface and eroding the land supporting the paved surface.

21 57.

22 Some Easement users going to and from the marijuana operation on the Beddow

1 Property deliberately harassed Plaintiffs. While passing Plaintiffs' property, these  
2 Easement users stared menacingly at Plaintiffs, directed obscene gestures at them, peered  
3 into Plaintiffs' kitchen window (which looks out onto the Easement), openly used  
4 marijuana, rolled their windows down and blasted loud music and dramatically  
5 accelerated or decelerated when they observed Plaintiffs outdoors on their property. On  
6 one occasion, Defendant Simonson drove a loud, unmuffled ATV up and down the  
7 Easement, gunning the engine as he passed Plaintiffs' kitchen window. On another  
8 occasion, Defendant Angela Kopshy screamed obscenities at Plaintiff Rachel McCart  
9 while she was walking dogs on Plaintiffs' property. For several days in a row, one  
10 Easement user with a jacked-up camouflage-painted Chevrolet Suburban with an  
11 exceptionally loud engine repeatedly drove up and down the Easement in front of  
12 Plaintiffs' property. All of this behavior unreasonably interfered with, and continues to  
13 interfere with, Plaintiffs' quiet enjoyment of their property, and it is directly connected to  
14 the marijuana operation on the Beddow Property.

15 58.

16 In addition to the harassment activity, the noise, fumes and vibration from the  
17 above-described Easement use have unreasonably interfered with Plaintiffs' use and  
18 enjoyment of their property. Plaintiffs' vegetable garden and flowerbeds are adjacent to  
19 the Easement, and Plaintiffs can no longer enjoy being outside tending to their plants.  
20 Plaintiffs own four horses, and Plaintiffs can no longer enjoy caring for and riding their  
21 horses, because their horse barn, pastures and riding arena are adjacent to the Easement.  
22 Plaintiffs' pet cemetery is on the upper part of Plaintiffs' property, immediately adjacent

1 to the Easement and near the gated entrance to the Beddow Property, and Plaintiffs can  
2 no longer enjoy tending to their beloved pets' grave sites and engaging in quiet  
3 remembrance. When Plaintiffs are in their kitchen, they have to close the blinds to  
4 preserve their privacy.

5 59.

6 Since on or about mid-summer of 2015, the powerful and unmistakable skunk-  
7 like stench of marijuana regularly emanates from the Beddow Property and the Dinino  
8 Property and wafts onto Plaintiffs' property. Depending upon the prevailing winds, the  
9 odor is often most noticeable at the front door to Plaintiffs' house and inside Plaintiffs'  
10 garage. When the odor is particularly strong, Plaintiffs cannot enjoy being outside on  
11 their property, cannot entertain guests or eat meals on their deck or screened-in porch,  
12 and cannot even open the windows of their house.

13 60.

14 Since on or about February 2015, noise emanating from the marijuana operation  
15 on the Beddow Property has unreasonably interfered with Plaintiffs' quiet enjoyment of  
16 their property. The sound of heavy equipment operation, including excavators still  
17 operating at 3:00 a.m., and diesel generators disturb the peace and can often be heard  
18 inside Plaintiffs' house.

19 61.

20 Guard dogs for the marijuana operation on the Dinino Property unreasonably  
21 interfere with Plaintiffs' quiet enjoyment of their property. Every time Plaintiffs make  
22 any noise at all outdoors on their property, such as opening their garage door, opening

1 their pasture gates, having a conversation at normal volume, emptying a wheelbarrow or  
2 starting a lawnmower, the Dinino Defendants' guard dogs erupt in loud barking.  
3 Plaintiffs can no longer enjoy using the bridle paths through the small woodland on their  
4 property, because the Dinino Defendants' dogs bark and charge the fence, spooking  
5 Plaintiffs' horses. The Dinino Defendants' dogs barking can easily be heard in Plaintiffs'  
6 house, even with the windows and doors closed.

7 62.

8 As a direct result of Plaintiffs' public opposition to the marijuana operations on  
9 the Beddow Property and the Dinino Property, the Dinino Defendants have engaged in  
10 intentional conduct that unreasonably interferes with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of  
11 their property. On a nearly daily basis, the Dinino Defendants race their loud, unmuffled  
12 ATV along Plaintiffs' property line, blast the air horn of their dump truck, and discharge  
13 firearms for extended periods. All of this activity can easily be heard inside Plaintiffs'  
14 house, even when the windows and doors are shut.

15 63.

16 Since the marijuana operations on the Beddow Property and the Dinino Property  
17 began, Plaintiffs and their neighbors no longer feel safe in their own homes. Beginning  
18 in the summer of 2015, concerned about the presence of a drug trafficking operation in  
19 their neighborhood, Plaintiffs and their neighbors began to lock their doors, purchased  
20 and installed cameras, formed a neighborhood watch, and installed neighborhood watch  
21 and "no trespassing" signs on the Easement. On February 27, 2016, Plaintiffs were  
22 hosting a gathering at their home. Defendant Donald Kopshy drove a vehicle off the

1 Easement and onto Plaintiffs' property, exited the vehicle, and peered into Plaintiffs'  
2 kitchen window. During the period from July 2016-the present, the Marijuana Producers,  
3 personally and/or via agent, entered Plaintiffs' property on several occasions and  
4 tampered with Plaintiffs' trail camera. Such person(s) used the Easement to access  
5 Plaintiffs' property, opened the back of Plaintiffs' trail camera, removed the SIM card,  
6 transported the SIM card off of Plaintiffs' property, accessed the data on the SIM card  
7 and deleted data from the SIM card. In May 2017, Plaintiff Erin McCart looked out  
8 Plaintiffs' kitchen window and observed Defendant Angela Kopshy trespass onto  
9 Plaintiffs' property and examine Plaintiffs' trail camera, which had recently been moved  
10 to a new location on Plaintiffs' property. On May 23, 2017, Plaintiff Rachel McCart  
11 went out to ride one of Plaintiffs' horses and discovered large scorch marks and burned  
12 debris on Plaintiffs' mounting block, which is located inside Plaintiffs' riding arena on  
13 Plaintiffs' property. Plaintiffs contacted the Clackamas County Sheriff's Department,  
14 and investigating officers determined that someone had trespassed onto Plaintiffs'  
15 property and "set a bag of trash on fire" in Plaintiffs' riding arena.

16 64.

17 The marijuana operations on the Beddow Property and the Dinino Property not  
18 only unreasonably interfere with Plaintiffs' quiet enjoyment of their property, they also  
19 have a material adverse impact on the market value of Plaintiffs' property. Many  
20 prospective purchasers will find the mere existence of the marijuana operations next door  
21 distasteful because of their patently illegal nature and reputation for attracting burglaries,  
22 armed robberies, conflicts involving firearms, and other types of dangerous criminal

1 activity. No prospective purchaser who visits Plaintiffs' property for more than a few  
 2 minutes could fail to notice the traffic, odor and noise associated with Defendants'  
 3 marijuana operations. And if the prevailing winds are unfavorable, prospective  
 4 purchasers might very well end their viewing of Plaintiff's property without ever getting  
 5 out of their vehicles. No one's idea of a dream home includes noxious odors, invasive  
 6 and persistent racket, heavy commercial traffic, a location next door to two illegal drug  
 7 manufacturing sites, or aggressively obnoxious neighbors. As a result, Plaintiffs'  
 8 property is worth materially less than it otherwise would be, and will be harder to sell at  
 9 any price. Even persons interested in setting up a marijuana operation will find  
 10 Plaintiffs' property unattractive, because Clackamas County Zoning and Development  
 11 Ordinances prohibit the production and processing of marijuana on properties located on  
 12 private easements unless all other easement rights holders consent in writing, and  
 13 therefore marijuana producers prefer properties with direct road access.

#### 14 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

#### 15 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) and (d)**

#### 16 **Against All Defendants**

17 65.

18 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

19 66.

20 As described herein, at all relevant times, the Main Enterprise was an "association  
 21 in fact" and therefore an "enterprise" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).  
 22

67.

As described herein, each Defendant directed and/or participated in the affairs of the Main Enterprise.

68.

As described herein, each Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) by conspiring to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), and each Defendant also violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and/or participating in the Main Enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

69.

As described herein, the Main Enterprise's activities affected interstate commerce.

70.

As described herein, Defendants' violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) and (d) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

71.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.



**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

**Against Defendant Simonson**

72.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

73.

At all relevant times, Defendant Hidden Acres was an Oregon limited liability company, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Hidden Acres was an “enterprise” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

74.

At all relevant times, Defendant Simonson was the sole owner, member and manager of Defendant Hidden Acres. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

75.

As described herein, Defendant Simonson violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Hidden Acres’ affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

76.

As described herein, Defendant Hidden Acres’ activities affected interstate commerce.

77.

As described herein, Defendant Simonson’s violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)

1 directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use  
2 and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical  
3 damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

4 78.

5 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
6 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

7 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

9 **Against Defendants Simonson, Angela Kopshy and Donald Kopshy**

10 79.

11 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

12 80.

13 At all relevant times, Defendant Good Neighbor was an Oregon limited liability  
14 company, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Good Neighbor was an  
15 "enterprise" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

16 81.

17 At all relevant times, Defendants Simonson, Angela Kopshy and Donald Kopshy  
18 were the only owners, members and managers of Defendant Good Neighbor. As such,  
19 they conducted and participated in its affairs.

20 82.

21 As described herein, Defendants Simonson, Angela Kopshy and Donald Kopshy  
22 violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Good

1 Neighbor's affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

2 83.

3 As described herein, Defendant Good Neighbor's activities affected interstate  
4 commerce.

5 84.

6 As described herein, Defendant Simonson's, Defendant Angela Kopshy's and  
7 Defendant Donald Kopshy's violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately  
8 injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their  
9 property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its  
10 market value and making it more difficult to sell.

11 85.

12 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
13 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

14 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

16 **Against Defendants Simonson and Neal**

17 86.

18 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

19 87.

20 At all relevant times, Defendant Herbaceous was an Oregon limited liability  
21 company, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Herbaceous was an "enterprise"  
22 as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

1 88.

2 At all relevant times, Defendants Simonson and Neal were the only owners,  
3 members and managers of Defendant Herbaceous. As such, they conducted and  
4 participated in its affairs.

5 89.

6 As described herein, Defendants Simonson and Neal violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)  
7 by conducting and participating in Defendant Herbaceous' affairs through a pattern of  
8 racketeering.

9 90.

10 As described herein, Defendant Herbaceous' activities affected interstate  
11 commerce.

12 91.

13 As described herein, Defendant Simonson's and Defendant Neal's violations of  
14 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering  
15 with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors,  
16 causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult  
17 to sell.

18 92.

19 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
20 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

**Against Defendant Neal**

93.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

94.

At all relevant times, Defendant Greenland was an Oregon corporation, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Greenland was an “enterprise” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

95.

At all relevant times, Defendant Neal was the sole shareholder, officer and director of Defendant Greenland. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

96.

As described herein, Defendant Neal violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Greenland’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

97.

As described herein, Defendant Greenland’s activities affected interstate commerce.

98.

As described herein, Defendant Neal’s violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs’ property by interfering with Plaintiffs’ use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to

1 it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

2 99.

3 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
4 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

5 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

7 **Against Defendant Alport**

8 100.

9 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

10 101.

11 At all relevant times, Defendant Grand was an Oregon limited liability company,  
12 and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Grand was an "enterprise" as defined in 18  
13 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

14 102.

15 At all relevant times, Defendant Alport was the sole owner, member and manager  
16 of Defendant Grand. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

17 103.

18 As described herein, Defendant Alport violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by  
19 conducting and participating in Defendant Grand's affairs through a pattern of  
20 racketeering.

21 104.

22 As described herein, Defendant Grand's activities affected interstate commerce.

105.

As described herein, Defendant Alport's violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

106.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

### **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

#### **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

#### **Against Defendant Alport**

107.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

108.

At all relevant times, Defendant Williams was an Oregon limited liability company, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Williams was an "enterprise" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

109.

At all relevant times, Defendant Alport was the sole owner, member and manager of Defendant Williams. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

110.

As described herein, Defendant Alport violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by

1 conducting and participating in Defendant Williams' affairs through a pattern of  
2 racketeering.

3 111.

4 As described herein, Defendant Williams' activities affected interstate commerce.

5 112.

6 As described herein, Defendant Alport's violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)  
7 directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use  
8 and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical  
9 damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

10 113.

11 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
12 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

13 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

14 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

15 **Against Defendant Alport**

16 114.

17 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

18 115.

19 At all relevant times, Defendant BCC was an Oregon limited liability company,  
20 and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant BCC was an "enterprise" as defined in 18  
21 U.S.C. § 1961(4).  
22



116.

At all relevant times, Defendant Alport was the sole owner, member and manager of Defendant BCC. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

117.

As described herein, Defendant Alport violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant BCC's affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

118.

As described herein, Defendant BCC's activities affected interstate commerce.

119.

As described herein, Defendant Alport's violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

120.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

## **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

#### **Against Defendant Genovese**

121.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

122.

At all relevant times, Defendant CFA was an Oregon limited liability company, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant CFA was an “enterprise” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

123.

At all relevant times, Defendant Genovese was the sole owner, member and manager of Defendant CFA. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

124.

As described herein, Defendant Genovese violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant CFA’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

125.

As described herein, Defendant CFA’s activities affected interstate commerce.

126.

As described herein, Defendant Genovese’s violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs’ property by interfering with Plaintiffs’ use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

127.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the injury to Plaintiffs’ property, and to costs.

**TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

**Against Defendant Khanna**

128.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

129.

At all relevant times, Defendant Divine Kind was an Oregon corporation, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Divine Kind was an “enterprise” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

130.

At all relevant times, Defendant Khanna was the sole shareholder, officer and director of Defendant Divine Kind. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

131.

As described herein, Defendant Khanna violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Divine Kind’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

132.

As described herein, Defendant Divine Kind’s activities affected interstate commerce.

133.

As described herein, Defendant Khanna’s violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs’ property by interfering with Plaintiffs’ use

1 and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical  
2 damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

3 134.

4 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
5 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

6 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

8 **Against Defendants Cain and Van Dorne**

9 135.

10 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

11 136.

12 At all relevant times, Defendant Tidewater Retail was an Oregon corporation, and  
13 therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Tidewater Retail was an "enterprise" as defined  
14 in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

15 137.

16 At all relevant times, Defendants Cain and Van Dorne were the only shareholders,  
17 officers and directors of Defendant Tidewater Retail. As such, they conducted and  
18 participated in its affairs.

19 138.

20 As described herein, Defendants Cain and Van Dorne violated 18 U.S.C. §  
21 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Tidewater Retail's affairs through  
22 a pattern of racketeering.

139.

As described herein, Defendant Tidewater Retail's activities affected interstate commerce.

140.

As described herein, Defendant Cain's and Defendant Van Dorne's violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

141.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

## **TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

#### **Against Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings**

142.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

143.

At all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool OC was an Oregon corporation, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool OC was an "enterprise" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

1 144.

2 At all relevant times, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings were the only  
3 shareholders, officers and directors of Defendant Tidepool OC. As such, they conducted  
4 and participated in its affairs.

5 145.

6 As described herein, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings violated 18  
7 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Tidepool OC's affairs  
8 through a pattern of racketeering.

9 146.

10 As described herein, Defendant Tidepool OC's activities affected interstate  
11 commerce.

12 147.

13 As described herein, Defendant Cain's, Defendant Van Dorne's and Defendant  
14 Jennings' violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs'  
15 property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it  
16 with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and  
17 making it more difficult to sell.

18 148.

19 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
20 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

**THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

**Against Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings**

149.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

150.

At all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool Corvallis was an Oregon corporation, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool Corvallis was an “enterprise” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

151.

At all relevant times, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings were the only shareholders, officers and directors of Defendant Tidepool Corvallis. As such, they conducted and participated in its affairs.

152.

As described herein, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Tidepool Corvallis’ affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

153.

As described herein, Defendant Tidepool Corvallis’ activities affected interstate commerce.

154.

As described herein, Defendant Cain’s, Defendant Van Dorne’s and Defendant

1 Jennings' violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs'  
2 property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it  
3 with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and  
4 making it more difficult to sell.

5 155.

6 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
7 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

8 **FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

9 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

10 **Against Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings**

11 156.

12 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

13 157.

14 At all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool East was an Oregon corporation, and  
15 therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool East was an "enterprise" as defined in  
16 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

17 158.

18 At all relevant times, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings were the only  
19 shareholders, officers and directors of Defendant Tidepool East. As such, they conducted  
20 and participated in its affairs.

21 159.

22 As described herein, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings violated 18



1 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Tidepool East's affairs  
2 through a pattern of racketeering.

3 160.

4 As described herein, Defendant Tidepool East's activities affected interstate  
5 commerce.

6 161.

7 As described herein, Defendant Cain's, Defendant Van Dorne's and Defendant  
8 Jennings' violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs'  
9 property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it  
10 with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and  
11 making it more difficult to sell.

12 162.

13 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
14 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

15 **FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

16 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

17 **Against Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings**

18 163.

19 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

20 164.

21 At all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool Milwaukie was an Oregon corporation,  
22 and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool Milwaukie was an "enterprise" as

1 defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

2 165.

3 At all relevant times, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings were the only  
4 shareholders, officers and directors of Defendant Tidepool Milwaukie. As such, they  
5 conducted and participated in its affairs.

6 166.

7 As described herein, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings violated 18  
8 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Tidepool Milwaukie's  
9 affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

10 167.

11 As described herein, Defendant Tidepool Milwaukie's activities affected  
12 interstate commerce.

13 168.

14 As described herein, Defendant Cain's, Defendant Van Dorne's and Defendant  
15 Jennings' violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs'  
16 property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it  
17 with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and  
18 making it more difficult to sell.

19 169.

20 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
21 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

**SIXTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

**Against Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings**

170.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

171.

At all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool NE was an Oregon corporation, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool NE was an “enterprise” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

172.

At all relevant times, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings were the only shareholders, officers and directors of Defendant Tidepool NE. As such, they conducted and participated in its affairs.

173.

As described herein, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Tidepool NE’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

174.

As described herein, Defendant Tidepool NE’s activities affected interstate commerce.

175.

As described herein, Defendant Cain’s, Defendant Van Dorne’s and Defendant

1 Jennings' violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs'  
2 property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it  
3 with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and  
4 making it more difficult to sell.

5 176.

6 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
7 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

8 **SEVENTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

9 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

10 **Against Defendants Van Dorne and Jennings**

11 177.

12 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

13 178.

14 At all relevant times, Defendant Greenlink was an Oregon corporation, and  
15 therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Greenlink was an "enterprise" as defined in 18  
16 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

17 179.

18 At all relevant times, Defendants Van Dorne and Jennings were the only  
19 shareholders, officers and directors of Defendant Greenlink. As such, they conducted  
20 and participated in its affairs.

21 180.

22 As described herein, Defendants Van Dorne and Jennings violated 18 U.S.C. §

1 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Greenlink's affairs through a  
2 pattern of racketeering.

3 181.

4 As described herein, Defendant Greenlink's activities affected interstate  
5 commerce.

6 182.

7 As described herein, Defendant Van Dorne's and Defendant Jennings' violations  
8 of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering  
9 with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors,  
10 causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult  
11 to sell.

12 183.

13 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
14 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

15 **EIGHTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

16 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

17 **Against Defendants Van Dorne and Jennings**

18 184.

19 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

20 185.

21 At all relevant times, Defendant Salmon Run was an Oregon limited liability  
22 company, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Salmon Run was an "enterprise"

1 as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

2 186.

3 At all relevant times, Defendants Van Dorne and Jennings were the only owners,  
4 members and managers of Defendant Salmon Run. As such, they conducted and  
5 participated in its affairs.

6 187.

7 As described herein, Defendants Van Dorne and Jennings violated 18 U.S.C. §  
8 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Salmon Run's affairs through a  
9 pattern of racketeering.

10 188.

11 As described herein, Defendant Salmon Run's activities affected interstate  
12 commerce.

13 189.

14 As described herein, Defendant Van Dorne's and Defendant Jennings' violations  
15 of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering  
16 with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors,  
17 causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult  
18 to sell.

19 190.

20 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
21 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.  
22

**NINETEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

**Against Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings**

191.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

192.

At all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool CB was an Oregon corporation, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Tidepool CB was an “enterprise” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

193.

At all relevant times, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings were the only shareholders, officers and directors of Defendant Tidepool CB. As such, they conducted and participated in its affairs.

194.

As described herein, Defendants Cain, Van Dorne and Jennings violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Tidepool CB’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

195.

As described herein, Defendant Tidepool CB’s activities affected interstate commerce.

196.

As described herein, Defendant Cain’s, Defendant Van Dorne’s and Defendant

1 Jennings' violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs'  
2 property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it  
3 with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and  
4 making it more difficult to sell.

5 197.

6 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the  
7 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

8 **TWENTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

9 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

10 **Against Defendant Chin**

11 198.

12 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

13 199.

14 At all relevant times, Defendant Jin's was an Oregon corporation, and therefore at  
15 all relevant times, Defendant Jin's was an "enterprise" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

16 200.

17 At all relevant times, Defendant Chin was the only shareholder, officers and  
18 directors of Defendant Jin's. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

19 201.

20 As described herein, Defendant Chin violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting  
21 and participating in Defendant Jin's affairs through a pattern of racketeering.



202.

As described herein, Defendant Jin's activities affected interstate commerce.

203.

As described herein, Defendant Chin's violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

204.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

**TWENTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

**Against Defendant Pratt**

205.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

206.

At all relevant times, Defendant Nectar was an Oregon limited liability company, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Nectar was an "enterprise" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

207.

At all relevant times, Defendant Pratt was the only owner, member and manager of Defendant Nectar. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

208.

As described herein, Defendant Pratt violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Nectar's affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

209.

As described herein, Defendant Nectar's activities affected interstate commerce.

210.

As described herein, Defendant Pratt's violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

211.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

## **TWENTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

#### **Against Defendant Chappel**

212.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

213.

At all relevant times, Defendant Jims was an Oregon limited liability company, and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Jims was an "enterprise" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

214.

At all relevant times, Defendant Chappel was the only owner, member and manager of Defendant Jims. As such, he conducted and participated in its affairs.

215.

As described herein, Defendant Chappel violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Jims' affairs through a pattern of racketeering.

216.

As described herein, Defendant Jims' activities affected interstate commerce.

217.

As described herein, Defendant Chappel's violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs' property by interfering with Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more difficult to sell.

218.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

### **TWENTY-THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

#### **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)**

#### **Against Defendants James Fisher and Kevin Fisher**

219.

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the preceding paragraphs.

1 220.

2 At all relevant times, Defendant Uplift was an Oregon limited liability company,  
3 and therefore at all relevant times, Defendant Uplift was an “enterprise” as defined in 18  
4 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

5 221.

6 At all relevant times, Defendants James Fisher and Kevin Fisher were the only  
7 owners, members and managers of Defendant Uplift. As such, they conducted and  
8 participated in its affairs.

9 222.

10 As described herein, Defendants James Fisher and Kevin Fisher violated 18  
11 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting and participating in Defendant Uplift’s affairs through a  
12 pattern of racketeering.

13 223.

14 As described herein, Defendant Uplift’s activities affected interstate commerce.

15 224.

16 As described herein, Defendant James Fisher’s and Defendant Kevin Fisher’s  
17 violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) directly and proximately injured Plaintiffs’ property by  
18 interfering with Plaintiffs’ use and enjoyment of their property, burdening it with noxious  
19 odors, causing physical damage to it, diminishing its market value and making it more  
20 difficult to sell.

21 225.

22 Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages for the

1 injury to Plaintiffs' property, and to costs.

2 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

4 Against all Defendants:

- 5 1. For three times the damages to their property caused by Defendants'  
6 racketeering activities;
- 7 2. For an award of costs; and
- 8 3. For such other and further relief as the Court shall deem equitable.

9 DATED June 13, 2017

11 /s/ Rachel E. Kosmal McCart

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